

Abstract

A liquid coating is formed on a substrate by electrostatically spraying drops of
the liquid onto a liquid-wetted conductive transfer surface and transferring a portion
of the thus-applied liquid from the transfer surface to the substrate. Optionally, one or
more nip rolls force the substrate against the transfer surface, thereby decreasing the
time required for the drops to spread and coalesce into the coating. Preferably, the
coating is passed through an improvement station comprising two or more pick-andplace devices that improve the uniformity of the coating. The coating can be
transferred from the conductive transfer surface to a second transfer surface and
thence to the substrate. Insulative substrates such as plastic films can be coated
without requiring substrate pre-charging or post-coating neutralization. Porous
substrates such as woven and nonwoven webs can be coated without substantial
penetration of the coating into or through the substrate pores.